

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CON-  
OLLATION.

It has been said that experience is a good teacher, although a slow one. President Hayes has taken a lesson from experience regarding his Southern policy, and is now "almost persuaded," that there is not sufficient loyalty, good feeling, and honest purpose, in the Southern Democratic leaders, to appreciate what he has attempted to do for the political and the social welfare of the people in that part of the Union. The outrageous conviction of General Anderson has aroused the President to a realizing sense of the worthlessness of his conciliatory scheme. He was entirely honest in the matter when he announced it nearly a year ago. He thought that "bayonet rule" as it was called by the Democrats, had been thoroughly weighed and had been found wanting; and for the purpose of creating a spirit of harmony between the North and the South, with the intention of banishing the passions engendered by the war, and which continued inflamed by this "bayonet rule," he determined, and wisely, as he honestly supposed, to offer them the right hand of fellowship; to put an ex-confederate in his Cabinet; to withdraw the troops from the Capitols in Louisiana and in South Carolina, which was virtually to acknowledge Nicholls and Hampton; to swing around the circle in the South; to talk kindly to the ex-rebels and tell them that he was their friend, and that both the soldiers in the rebel army and those in the Northern, fought for their honest convictions and one was entitled to as much praise as the other. In this manner he scratched the confederates on the back, and under the inspiration of the hour, they lustily cheered the President, and too rashly pledged him their support. What is the result?

The disgraceful proceedings connected with the arrest, trial, conviction and imprisonment of General Anderson, has opened the President's eyes. He plainly sees that the rebels have deceived him, and he now deeply appreciates the fact that the Democratic leaders in the South cannot be trusted. They have violated the solemn promises they gave President Hayes that, with the recognition of Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana, all persecutions and prosecutions of Republicans in that State hereafter should cease. He recognized Nicholls, he gave the Democrats all they asked, he met them more than half way in a compromise, and now within a year, the men who made him such a solemn promise, have betrayed this confidence, committed an open and outrageous violation of the agreement, have shot Republicans in cold blood, have convicted Anderson against law or evidence, and are continually doing acts which bring disgrace on the name American. Under this condition of things President Hayes has become discouraged over his fruitless attempts to pacify the Southern leaders, and hereafter does not propose to do all the conciliating. He must certainly understand by this time that to undertake to conciliate a Southern Democracy—one that has lost none of the hate and fire of the war—is a hopeless and a dangerous job.

## THE WISCONSIN REPORTS.

The question of changing the publishers of the Supreme Court reports has been very generally discussed of late through the newspapers of the State, and the matter will shortly have an investigation in the Legislature, as two bills are now before that body each making different provisions respecting the publications of the reports. It will probably not be denied by any one who has known anything of the subject, that the price of the volumes has been too high for several years—that is, that they can now be furnished in as good a shape, for less money.

The State Journal at Tuesday contained a long editorial on the subject, a portion of which we publish for the benefit of the large number interested in the reduction of the price of the reports: "But now comes a time when a reduction in price can and should be made, and the publishers are willing to make the reduction. The bills are now before the legislature—the one providing for paying the reporter out of the State Treasury, a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and for letting out the printing and stereotyping to the lowest bidder at a maximum price of \$2.00 per volume, the State to take 300 volumes of the reports. The other bill provides that the reporter shall be paid by the publishers as heretofore, and that the State shall take 350 volumes at \$3.00 per volume. That the latter proposition will be the best for the reports no one can deny, as it will continue them in the hands of the same publishers, who now control the previous volumes, and will keep the sets together and uniform; and the bill further provides that the prior volumes shall hereafter be sold at the rate of \$3.00 per volume.

"Now let us see where economy to the State is found. On the supposition that there will be an average of two or two and a half volumes a year, the account will stand according to our view as follows: Under the Callaghan bill, as it is called, 700 copies at \$3.00 would cost.....\$2,100  
Reporter's salary.....1,000  
\$3,100

"If there was an average of two and a half volumes, it would change the aggregate to \$3,625.

"Under the other bill the account would stand as follows: Six hundred copies at \$2.00.....\$1,200  
Reporter's salary.....3,000  
Clerk for Reporter.....1,000  
\$5,200

"Leaving a balance of \$3,100 in favor of the Callaghan bill; or, if two and a half volumes were published, the aggregate of the latter would be increased to \$5,500, and

the balance in favor of the Callaghan bill would be \$1,875."

The House of Representatives was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday, while the West Point appropriation bill was under discussion. Aiken, of South Carolina, opened out against the bill. Hewitt, of New York, warmly supported it. He gave Aiken a severe castigation, and one thing brought on another until the whole Democratic mob in the House became thoroughly stirred up. It proved to be a regular row, in which much political scandal—all Democratic—was talked over. Hewitt sent a bombshell among his Democratic friends, and created a lively sensation when he threatened to make public certain facts as to the attempt of the Democrats to sell the Presidency. As the matter was a family affair, the Republicans saw the fight with considerable interest, and a good deal of amusement, and occasionally threw a hot shot among the fighting Democrats.

On Tuesday evening, the time for the introduction of new business in the Legislature, closed. The number of bills and so on, introduced in both houses, is: In Senate, 212 bills, 94 petitions and memorials, 18 joint resolutions, 17 resolutions and 5 memorials to Congress. In the Assembly, 533 bills, 236 petitions and memorials, 25 joint resolutions, 60 resolutions, and 9 memorials to Congress. The total business is as follows:

Bills.....255  
Petitions and memorials.....330  
Resolutions.....77  
Joint resolutions.....44  
Memorials to Congress.....14

For some time past the "Chicago Journal and the Tribune have been at loggerheads on the weight of the silver dollar. On the part of the Journal, the argument has come to this, which we find in Wednesday's issue: "To-morrow will be St. Valentine's Day. Somebody ought to send a valentine to the Chicago Tribune, representing a poor, bloated vagabond, without a head on his shoulders, flourishing a point less goosequill in one hand and a counterfeit silver dollar in the other, and soliciting 'Personal' advertisements from the keepers of assignation houses at fifty cents apiece."

There are indications that the election of a Pope will not be a very pleasant piece of work. There are ambitious cardinals, and distasteful Ambassadors, and between the two they will probably get up a sensation in Rome. It is reported that "the Ambassadors of the Catholic Powers have jointly intimated to the Camerlengo, that if some of the Cardinals, known for their uncompromising spirit, whom they named, were likely to obtain the suffrage of the conclave, the Ambassadors would be compelled to oppose their election."

The committee appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to investigate the disappearance of the eighteen hundred dollar package, are nearly through their work, and will soon present their report. It is said that the report will be very severe upon Mr. New, of Indiana, the late Treasurer of the United States. There was a little crookedness in his manner of doing things in the Treasury department.

Ex-Secretary Welles died yesterday. Mr. Blair is now the only living member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.—New York Herald.

The venerable Simon Cameron, who was Mr. Lincoln's first War Secretary, will be surprised to learn that he is not living. And how is the Herald going to dispose of William Dennison, of Ohio, James Speed of Kentucky, and J. P. Usher, of Indiana.

Governor Smith has appointed Mr. Howard M. Kutehen, editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, a director of the State Prison, in place of William E. Smith, whose term expired in January. Mr. Kutehen will make a useful member of that important board.

A prominent Democrat in New York predicts that Hendricks will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1890. The same man is crazy enough to predict Hendricks' election.

Pope Pius died possessed of an estate worth about twenty-four million dollars, most of which is in the hands of the Rothschilds.

## OBITUARY.

Erle, Feb. 13.—J. F. Tracy, for many years President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, died at 4:25 this afternoon, after a long illness, at the house of his brother-in-law, William L. Scott, in this city. The funeral will probably take place Monday, the 18th, and many prominent railroad men are expected to be present. Mr. Tracy was in his 53d year.

## THE PERSECUTIONS.

New York, Feb. 13.—A Washington dispatch says: "It is growing increasingly plain that Hayes considers himself justified in taking emphatic and decided ground in respect to the trial and conviction of the members of the Returning Board. He is disposed to feel that fair and equal trial is an invariable incident of that Republican form of government which the Constitution guarantees to every State, and such trial, he feels that Anderson has not had. It is still doubtful what course will be taken in his behalf, but it is believed to be reasonably certain that some decided step will be taken. Hancock is a warm and intimate friend of Governor Nicholls, and his arrival in New Orleans is believed to be under instructions from Hayes, and in order to use his good offices with Nicholls for Anderson."

## LEGISLATURE.

Appointment of Normal School  
Regent, and State Prison  
Director.The Senate Adopts a Memorial  
Favoring Prices' Bond  
Bill.And the Assembly Favor Remon-  
etization of Silver by 61 to  
24.Miscellaneous Doings in the Two  
Houses.

## FROM MADISON.

Special dispatch to the Journal: Gazette.  
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14.  
SENATE.

The Governor sent in the name of Carl Doering, of Milwaukee, to be regent of the Normal Schools, vice George Keopfer resigned. Also Howard M. Kutehen, of Fond du Lac, to be director of the State Prison, at Waupun, vice Wm. E. Smith, whose term has expired.

Bills were passed authorizing the Governor to execute deeds of quit claim and release in certain cases.

Authorizing exchange of specimens between the State Historical Society and University of Wisconsin.

Senator Burrows' memorial to Congress favoring Price's bill for bonds issued at a low rate of interest, came up as the special order. Burrows made an elaborate speech in favor thereof. After considerable filibustering the memorial was adopted.

## ASSEMBLY.

A discussion arose relative to biennial sessions, and after a warm debate, was made the special order for next Wednesday.

The resolution favoring the remonetization of silver came up and the debate was cut off by moving the previous question. The resolution was adopted—ayes 61, nays 24.

Both houses adjourned till night.

## CONSPIRACY.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 13.—James Nolan, of Barton, Washington County, was held in jail for trial to-day on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government, by false papers to secure a pension for his son.

## THE BOOK CONCERN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The annual convention of the General Committee of the Methodist Book Concern began its session here this morning. Delegates are present from nearly all parts of the United States. The convention will remain in session during the week.

## MURDER OR SUICIDE.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13.—The body of a man was found on the river bluff last night with a bullet hole in his head and a pistol by his side. There is some doubt as to whether it is a murder or suicide. Papers on his person indicate his name to be John F. Rice. A man of this name was in the city a few days ago. A letter, evidently from his father, is postmarked South Lincoln, Mass.

## HAYES IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14.—The President and Mrs. Hayes were present to-night at the opening of the Methodist Fair for the benefit of the Emory Grove Camp-Meeting Association. The President, on being introduced to the assemblage, expressed in a few words his gratification in attending, and presented Mrs. Hayes. The throng was so great that it was almost impossible to move about the hall. The President and party returned to Washington to-night.

## CREMATION.

Interview With the Pyrologist Who Will  
Burn Mrs. Pitman's Body.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—Dr. LeMoyné was interviewed at Little Washington today on the subject of the cremation of Mrs. Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati. He said, in substance: "One year ago last summer while building my furnace, Mrs. Jane Pitman, of Cincinnati, wife of Ben Pitman, wrote to me saying that she and her husband were thorough cremationists, and that, if she should die before a furnace was erected nearer to Cincinnati than mine, she desired to know if my furnace could be used for the cremation of her body. I replied that I would willingly consent to an arrangement she might make for that purpose, if it should become necessary. About one month ago I received a letter from Mr. Ben Pitman stating that his wife's health was declining rapidly, and wishing to know if the former arrangements could be consummated if she should die, stating also that, in her will, his wife had directed her body to be brought here and cremated in my furnace. I replied that there would be no difficulty, simply for him to have the body embalmed and telegraph to me when to have the furnace ready. This morning I received a telegram from him saying that he would leave Cincinnati Thursday evening with the body. We are making arrangements to light the fire in our furnace to-morrow morning, and will commence about one o'clock, in order to have it ready by Friday, it requiring twenty-four hours to heat properly. The cremation will take place Friday afternoon. The body will be placed in the retort about two o'clock. The ceremony will be strictly private. None but friends and relatives will be admitted."

## Why Popes Change Their Names.

It is a fact generally known that monks and nuns on assuming their vows, and Popes on ascending the Pontifical throne, usually change their names. The reason of this change, in the case of the Popes, is a superstitious belief that unless this is done the new pontiff will not live long. The custom has prevailed since it was inaugurated in 956 by Octavian Conti, who assumed the name and the title of John

XII. Julius Medici would have made a breach had he been permitted, but his friends prevailed upon him to take the name of Clement, he being the seventh Pope to bear that name. Thirty-two years later, in 1755, Marcellus Servius was elected and insisted upon retaining his own name. As Marcellus II. therefore, he ascended the throne on the 9th of April. He was a young man and in robust health, and yet he lived but twenty-one days after his elevation. Since that time no Pope has ventured to offend against the tradition. It is a little singular that while the name of John has been a favorite one, no less than twenty Popes having chosen it, none have chosen it since the death of John XXII, in 1416. The first Pope bearing the name of Pius took the position in 1456, and the name did not reappear after his death till 1459.

## THE LION AND THE BEAR

The British Fleet Pass the  
Straits and are Before Con-  
stantinople.The Czar Orders His Troops to  
Take Possession of Constan-  
tinople.Grave Fears That the Lion and  
the Bear Will Have a Set-  
To.Russia Cannot Find a Turkish  
Empire in Europe.The Turks Return Into Asia Mi-  
nor from Whence they Came  
in 1453.

## LION AND BEAR.

Prospect of a Collision—The British  
Fleet Before the Turkish Capital—The  
Russian Army in the Capital.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—It is not believed that the entry of the Russians would give rise to any serious troubles, public opinion on the subject having so changed.

London, Feb. 14, 1878.—A Vienna correspondent says: "The Russians are provided with a number of torpedo boats at Rodosto, and intend to insist on closing the Bosphorus as a preliminary condition to the granting of firearms for the passage of the Dardanelles."

An special dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday, contains the following: "Late last night the government received information that the Sultan refused most positively to grant a firman for the entrance of the British fleet. Russia maintains an expectant attitude, and has taken measures for the advance of part of her troops now before Constantinople as soon as any foreign men-of-war enter the straits. The entrance of the troops is not intended as an act of hostility, but anxiety is felt lest an accidental collision might occur. If the troops enter, it is thought the Sultan will retire to Brussa. It is evident it would be extremely difficult to re-establish even a shadow of the Turkish Empire in Europe."

London, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated 5 p. m., says the rumor was current this afternoon that the British fleet had passed the Dardanelles, but so far nothing reliable has been received.

London, Feb. 14.—The Standard and Post confirm the report that the British ships, have passed the Dardanelles. The Post, however, gives the number as six. London, Feb. 14.—The Advertiser publishes the following in an official form: "We have reason to believe the fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is now in the Sea of Marmora. We understand that Admiral Hornby was left full discretion as to the force he would take with him, and in all probability a larger force has gone than was at first contemplated. We believe the Porte has contented itself with a formal protest."

The telegraph says the British fleet entered the Dardanelles at daybreak Wednesday. The passage thence to Constantinople would occupy from twelve to sixteen hours.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S BARK TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MARIANNA PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Marianna Pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists feb14wim

## Cheap Wood

We are now prepared to sell  
GREEN MAPLE WOOD at \$6.25  
Per Cord, Delivered. We have also reduced the price of our

Seasoned Maple to \$6 per Cord,  
Delivered. The wood, both green and seasoned, is first class in quality,  
2-1311w  
HOGBOOM & ATWOOD.

## For Rent!

The Store now occupied by Thos. Leech. Possession given April 1st. Enquire at  
SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NEW RUBBER

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN GENTS' SILK NECKWEAR AND LINEN COLLARS. ALSO NEW STYLES IN BUSINESS AND DRESS HATS, AT LOW PRICES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Boots, Dress Shields, Belting, Packing, Hose, Tabling, Beds, Pillows, Cushions, Bags, Pencils, Penholders, Rulers, Inkstands, Bands, Erasers, Corks, Flasks, Funnels, Wingers, Gymnasiums, Trouting Rollers, Interfering Straps, Curry Combs, Carriage Cloths, Door Mats, Door Springs, Wagon Springs, Chair Tips, Slop Jars, Splittoons, Cuspidors, Finger Cois,

Leather Belting, Table and Car-  
riage Oil Cloths.

At Lowest New York Prices.

Goodyear Rubber  
COMPANY,

JAS. SUI DAM, Agent,  
370 East Water St., Milwaukee.  
Send for Price List. my14dewly

## OLD

WE HAVE A FEW PAIRS OF GLOVES, IN SEALSKIN AND BEAVER, AND SOME SEAL-SKIN CAPS, THAT WE WILL CLOSE AT LESS THAN N. Y. COST. ALSO A WOLF ROBES AND A FEW FINE OVERCOATS.

## Great Central Route

The Only Route East, via

## NIAGARA FALLS.

Michigan Central

AND

## Great Western

## RAILWAYS

## And Connections.

Through Pullman Cars to New York City without change.

Four Express Trains leave Chicago daily, except Sundays. Sunday Express leaves at 3:45 p. m. for

NIAGARA FALLS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

And all Eastern Points.

All trains upon this line are thoroughly equipped with elegant twelve wheeled passenger cars, Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Pullman Cars run daily between Chicago and New York without change.

Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

Grand Trunk Railway,

For local points in Canada, New York and New England.

Passengers from Western Roads holding through tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot in Chicago.

Through tickets can be purchased at all offices of connecting roads in the west. In Chicago, at the General office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be engaged.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,  
General Passenger Agent.

Jan26dtf

## M. C. SMITH &amp; SON.

## UNIVERSAL PASSENGER ROUTE!

## LAKE SHORE

—AND—

## MICHIGAN

## SOUTHERN

## Railway

—AND—

## The Only All Steel Rail

## DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

—FOR—

## New York,

—AND—

## Boston,

## ALL EASTERN POINTS!

Without Ferrisage or Transfer. Direct Connections at

## BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS,

With the

## New York Central and Erie Railways,

Gen'l Western Agt. Chicago.

Jan26dtf

## TO THE PUBLIC!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Janesville and vicinity, that he has recently purchased J. B. Clark's interest in the

## Cheap Wood

We are now prepared to sell

## GREEN MAPLE WOOD at \$6.25

Per Cord, Delivered. We have also reduced the price of our

Seasoned Maple to \$6 per Cord,  
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## Notice of Taking Depositions

A new blank, just printed.

For sale by the GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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